REGISTERED No. —1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,157.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,008 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

	April 1875.		April 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave Negapatam	19
„ Carwar	5	„ Pondicherry	20
„ Mangalore	6	„ Madras	18
„ Cannanore	7	„ Masulipatam	19
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Coconada	20
„ Calicut	8	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Beypore	9	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Cochin	9	„ Gopalpore	22
„ Alleppy	10	„ False Point	23
„ Tuticorin	11	Arrives CALCUTTA	25
„ Colombo	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

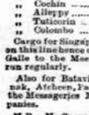
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

	April 1875.		April 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	21
„ Gwader	8	„ Bushire	24
„ Jask	10	„ Linga	28
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Linga	13		May.
„ Bushire	15	„ Muscat	2
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 7 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doney, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 3rd April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Bolnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	32	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 187 .

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain. Tons. H.P. March.

KASHGAR	G. J. Balcet	2999	450 25th—Suez, &c.
BYDAS	E. S	D. Rennoldson	2981	450 17th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400 13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600 29th—Coal hampton.

MAY.

AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250 3rd—Suez, &c.
MIEZAPORE	A. Parish	3263	400 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2999	450 24th—Southampton.
GERJONG	C. Fraser	1984	250 31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2227	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	454	INDIA	2260	900
ANGLIA	2243	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2241	400	OLYMPIA	DONALD	424
BOLIVIA	4060	1120	SCANDINAVIA		
CALEDONIA	2125	424	SYRIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2291	424	SEDONIA	1235	263
COLUMBIA	1698	470	SEMIRAMIS	2167	424
DORIA	1039	96	SYRIA	1039	96
ELYSIA	2733	678	UTOPIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4055	1120	VICTORIA	3242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged:—

For	Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas	or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„	European Servants	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ 300
„	„ to Suez	„ 300
„	„ to Malta	„ 450

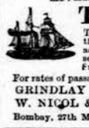
For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.



THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. nit expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 99 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said ..... „ 300
To Malta ..... „ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, and S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched respectively about the 16th and 27th April. They have excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers with Saloon on deck, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 20th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with very appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,959 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th March 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship STOWELL BROWN, arrived from CALCUTTA are requested to SEND BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of the r respective cargo.

The freight will be received before the delivery of cargo.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE
Victoria Building, Fort,

Bombay, 25th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No 40:—

6 cases Black Army Cloth, 3 cases Muslin, 2 cases Sarry, 4 cases Corals and 1 case Gold Thread.

Lots of furniture belonging to a European Gentleman, consisting of Blackwood Carved Pier and Round Tables English made Drawing Room Chairs, Easy Chairs, and large Blackwood Bedstead, &c &c.

A few Lots of Office Furniture, containing office writing tables, writing tables with slope, book shelves, pigeon holes, chairs, cupboards, copying press fixed on a table, &c., &c.

1 Iron Safe by Milner.

Lots of Wearing Apparel and Books belonging to a deceased gentleman.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1875.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO,

AUCTION SALE of a valuable piece of ground situated at Grant Road, (shunam kila,) suitable for building chawl or Bungalow whose foundation is already laid on it.

On THURSDAY 1st April 1875 at 4 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor. All that piece or parcel of free hold ground situated at Grant Road measuring about 3017 square yards and bounded on the north by the ground of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Esq., on the south by the public Grant Road, on the east by the property of Bobajee Carsandas Esq., and on the west by the properties of Poondlik Godajee and Sunjee Sedajee which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 18, 183, and 184 and assessment No. 1, for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, LINSEED & TOOR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M. at their sale room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by the order of the Official Assignee and on account and risk of Trecumjee Weejee, an Insolvent, the following goods consisting:—

91 Bags Linseed, 32 bales of Cotton and 1 bag Toor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French Polished and Carved furniture, best plateglass and porcelainware.

An English built light buggy by F J Smith and Co. London.

A strong and powerful Bay Australian Horse, also a dark Bay Australian mare, 5 yrs old, a large collection of choice plants and ferns, &c., at No. 4, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd day of April, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction at No. 4, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of Surgeon-Major E. R. Butler, the same comprising glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, Elkington's best electro plated tea and coffee service, cruet and pickle frame, breakfast cruet 1copitcher, dishcovers, table spoons and forks, fish knives, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood French polished furniture, comprising dining, drawingroom pier, writing, dressing and washing tables, teakwood french polished, hair back Sofa couches made pattern arm and without arm chairs, teakwood french polished drawing-room chairs, low and easy chairs, side cand dumbwaiter, a single barrelled Rifle by Tranter, whatnot tapoys, bookstand, American chair, teakwood bedstead, clothes press, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, cheval glass, canpot camp tables Brussels carpet, hanging argand lustres, musical box, eight day pendulum clock, flower vases, sewing machine, Madras cane matting, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils &c. &c.

At 2 p.m.

An English built light buggy by F J. Smith and Co. London.

A strong and powerful Bay Australian Horse.

A strong and powerful Dark Bay Australian mare 5 years old.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plateflower glass and porcelainwares a firstrate rosewood grand square Piano by Broadly & Co., &c., on the top Floor of Nos. 4 and 5, Meadow Street, Fort, above Mr. J. Nunberg's.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd day of April sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence on the top floor of Nos. 4 & 5, Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture, plates, &c., the property of Mr. W. South, the same comprising rich and plain drawing room, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated table-spoons and forks, mother-o'-pearl handled dessert knives and forks, horseater curry-dishes, cruet stand, breakfast and dinner pitchers, tab candlesticks, Mappins best steel table cutlery and hand-onely carved blackwood furniture comprising dining-room, drawing-room, study, wine, camp, dressing and washing tables, reclining couches, tete-a-tete lady's writing table, China made rosewood dressing table, maikt pattern arm and without arm chairs, solid mahogany dawin green chairs, easy chairs, side-board, chiffonier, hat-stand, screens, flower vases, tepoys, American landscape. A first rate rosewood grand square piano by Scandy & Co., brass fourposts bed-stead, compcots, wardrobe, towel horse, mahogany dressing glasses, cheval glass, mosquito net, chest of drawers, chair-a-stress, table and hatstand, Brussels carpet, hanging argand lustres, musical box, eight day pendulum clock, flower vases, sewing machine, Madras cane matting, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils &c. &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above will be on view from tomorrow.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome hon ehold furniture plate-glasses, and Porcelainwares, Mahogany Piano, &c. in a tenement in the Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Club.

On TUESDAY next the 6th April, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the tenement on the Esplanade, opposite the Bombay Club, the valuable and handsome household furniture &c., of B. NICHOLSON Esq., full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI'S CONCERT.

The above Concert will take place on the AFTERNOON OF WEDNESDAY 31ST, AT 5 O'CLOCK, under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

MEDITATION	Sur le Prelude de Bach ..... *Gounod.*
	Piano, Vio in, and Harmonium.
DUETTO	..... *Donizetti.*
	Misses, Soprano, and Tenor.
SOLO FLUTE	Fantasie Brillante ..... *Briccialdi.*
SOLO BARITONE	..... *Arditi.*
SOLO CONTRALTO	..... *Thomas.*
SOLO OBOE	..... *Verrossi.*

PART II.

CH. HAAS.

Just arrived in Bombay, has kindly consented to play

SOLO PIANO	(Les Courriers ..... *Ritter.*
	(Romance ..... *Rubenstein.*
	(Valse Exquise ..... *Haas,*

on his magnificent Grand Piano.

SOLO MEZ. SOPRANO	..... *Gounod.*
SOLO TENOR	The Message ..... *Blumenthal*
SOLO CONTRALTO	La Secenata ..... *Braga,*
	With Flute Obligato.
DUETTO	Belisario ..... *Donizetti.*
	Tenor and Baritone.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Family Tickets, to admit Three	„ 10
Unreserved Seats	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE GLASS-BLOWERS

Will re-open at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 2nd and 3rd April 1875. Also on SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

At each exhibition a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of works of Art made of glass, valued Rs. 5), and a large number of other prizes will be drawn for.

Admission Rs. 1 and 8 annas. Children ½ price to hall only. Doors open as 8-30 commences at 9. Trams after each exhibition On account of the late crowded houses there will be a separate Ountenance for ladies.

W. CROPLEY.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places, at 8 o'clock in the evening:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2nd April, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, 3rd April, to English-speaking Natives, in the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, KHETWADY.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M., in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, an Address to Children will be delivered by Mr. SOMERVILLE.

A Daily Meeting for Prayer in connection with the Services will be held on the above days, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, from 7-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., at which Mr. SOMERVILLE will preside.

The Hymns to be sung at these Services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their Meetings.

N.B.—Mr. SOMERVILLE will hold a FAREWELL MEETING, in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

Recently Published Re. 24.

THE

INDIA DIRECTORY

For the guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels containing

The EAST INDIES and intermediacent Ports of Africa and South America. Re-ised, extended, and illustrated with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variation and Tides, by Commander A. D. Taylor F. R. G. S. late Indian Navy.

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Two Volumes 8 vo. *Rs.* 17-8-0.

The Last Journals of

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

In Central Africa from 1865 to his Death, continued by a Narrative of his last moments and sufferings obtained from his faithful servants Chuma and Susi, *With Portrait Maps and Illustrations.*

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OR

THE HISTORY OF A BENGAL RAIYAT

BY THE

REVD. LAL BEHARI DAY.

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A MANUAL OF

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION

The Mechanical Elements of

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING

With Diagrams by

JOHN CHRISTIE DOUGLAS.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given:—

(1) That a Dividend of 10 per cent. for the year ended 31st December 1874, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after Thursday, the 1st April next, at the Offices, No. 9 Elphinstone Circle.

(2) That 55 per cent. of the Profits have been placed to the Reserve Fund.

(3) That the Original Premiums will be reduced 10 per cent. after the 3rd Annual Payment.

(4) That the Preliminary Expenses are reduced by 75 per cent.

By Order of the Directors,
P. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th March 1875.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Rs. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain Merello will sail as above on the 1st April 1875, at 10 A.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

THE ALPINE ICE COMPANY'S DEPOT.

No. 16, Marine Street, opposite the Custom House, is now open.

PURE ALPINE BLOCK ICE, at 1 anna per SINGLE POUND, and ½ anna per lb. FOR TWO POUNDS and upwards. Apply to the Godowa-keeper Mr. CURSEIJEE DORABJEE.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The BYCULLA LINE will be OPENED for traffic on SATURDAY the 3rd April.

Fare from Fort to beyond J. J. Hospital	2 Annas.
Fare from Fort to beyond J. J. Hospital	2½ Annas.
Eyculla to Colaba or vice versa	3 Annas.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

FURNITURE CHINTZES.

CHINTZES—Continued.

ENGLISH CHINTZES.

NO. 1, WHITE GROUND, well covered with SMALL BOUQUETS OF ROSES and BUDS, 25 inches wide, Rs. 13-8 per piece.

NO. 2, WHITE GROUND, well covered with SMALL VARIEGATED LEAVES, 25 inches wide, Rs 13-8 per piece.

NO 3, WHITE GROUND, well covered with SMALL BOUQUETS OF ROSES and BUDS, 25 inches wide, Rs. 13-8 per piece.

NO. 4, WHITE GROUND, well covered with SMALL RED and GREEN LEAVES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 16-8 per piece.

NO. 5, WHITE GROUND, GREEN LEAVES and PURPLE MICHAELMAS DAISIES, 25th inches wide, Rs. 23 per piece.

NO. 6, WHITE GROUND, GREEN LEAVES and PINK MICHAELMAS DAISIES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 23 per piece.

NO. 7, WHITE DOTTED GROUND, with small bunches of ROSEBUDS and LEAVES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 20 per piece.

NO. 8, WHITE DOTTED GROUND, Running Pattern of ROSE LEAVES and SPRIGS of ROSES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 23 per piece.

NO. 9, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of GREEN and PINK CORAL and BOUQUETS of ROSES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 24 per piece.

NO. 10, WHITE GROUND, Running Pattern of GREEN and PINK CORAL and BOUQUETS of ROSES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 24 per piece.

NO. 11, VERY LIGHT DRAB DOTTED GROUND, Running Pattern of GREEN and PINK CORAL and BOUQUETS of ROSES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 24 per piece.

NO.12, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of FERNS and SMALL PINK FLOWERS, 25 inches wide, Rs. 25 per piece.

NO. 14, LIGHT WELL COVERED GROUND BOUQUETS of WATER LILIES and PINK DAISIES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 30 per piece.

NO. 16, WHITE GROUND, Running Pattern of Various Coloured DAHLIAS, 25 inches wide, Rs 30 per piece.

NO.18, LIGHT WELL COVERED GROUND, Large BOUQUETS of FANCY FLOWERS, 25 inches wide, Rs. 30 per piece.

NO. 17, WHITE GROUND, Large Running Pattern of VARIEGATED DAISIES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 30 per piece.

NO. 18, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Large BOUQUETS of LILAC WATER LILIES, 25 inches wide, Rs. 30 per piece.

NO. 19, VERY DARK GREEN GROUND, Running Pattern of PALM LEAVES and FANCY FLOWERS, 25 inches wide, Rs. 21 per piece.

NO. 20, WHITE GROUND, well covered, with a small running CHINTZ PATTERN, 25 inches wide, Rs. 17-8 per piece.

NO. 21, LIGHT GREEN GROUND, Large BOUQUETS, FANCY FLOWERS, a very handsome Pattern, 25 inches wide, Rs. 30 per piece.

The above are sold in pieces or half pieces only, and run from 23 to 30 yards the piece.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a cheap Hansom Cab. Apply by letter to B., Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Energetic MANAGER for a First Class Hotel. Address A.B.C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, to BORROW an Engine six Horse Power for a month or six weeks. Apply to "W." care of this Paper, stating particulars and rent required.

WANTED, a respectable European FEMALE to go to England about the 20th April with a Lady and two children. Address stating terms to A.B. Office of this Paper.

A LADY wishes for engagements in European, Jewish, or Parsee gentlemens families to instruct children up to eleven years of age in English, French and Music. Address A.H. care of Office of this Paper.

A LADY proceeding to England shortly, would be glad to take charge of One or Two children. Address R. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a miniature BROUGHAM with Horse and Harness. Price Rs. 850. Apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Stables, Girgaum.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts	Rs. 10	Pints	Rs. 5 8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend)

Eradicates Mange on

DOGS, CAMELS,	CATTLE,	ELEPHANTS,

And all other Pachydermatous Animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair in the most unpromising cases; and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8, Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts on do.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Constituents and intending purchasers are solicited to *test the quality of our brands* when comparing *our quotations* with those of competing Houses.

SHERRIES.	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36	0 ...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32	0 ...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36	0 ...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30	0 ...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Desert Wine.	28	0 ...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	23

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 30TH MARCH 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market opened this morning quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, the imports being 80,000 bales. The two days' American receipts are larger than was expected, but the heavy arrivals into Liverpool probably form the most adverse influence. The American figures are now as follows :—

	1875.	1874	1873
Three days' receipts	17,000	23,000	14,000
,, Exports	11,000	14,000	11,000

Consols this morning opened at 93 ; French Rentes at 102¼. In New York, Gold has advanced to 117 but it seems questionable whether this is likely to affect the London Market.

The Bank of Bombay have advanced their rates of discount one per cent. at their usual weekly meeting this afternoon. The movement, however, will take no one by surprise if the effect of it has not already been discounted and the open market will scarcely be affected. In some ways the money market must certainly be regarded as firmer, but amongst well informed people there is no expectation of any scarcity. From the last return of the Bank of Bombay it is very evident that the depletion of the Government balance is the only unfavourable movement, and in the long run this must bring about a reaction of itself by attracting Government funds to this side. At the moment it seems by no means unlikely that even greater firmness may be experienced, but the higher we go now the greater will the after reaction be, nor can it be long postponed unless something at present quite unforseen arises.

STERLING Exchange is nominally firmer again to-day, not so much from the extent of fresh paper offering, as from the amounts being sent in against previous contracts. As regards Bank Bills also an upward tendency has been imparted by large sales of 6 months' sight, to the Bank of Bombay at 1s. 10¾d. The ordinary market quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s 10 9/16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s 10 17-32d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s 10 9-16d.	,,

There is still some pressure shown to sell on Calcutta, demand bills being at ½ to ⅝ and 60 days sight 1⅛ to 1 5.16 per cent. discount. In GOVERNMENT PAPER no transactions whatever are reported and rates are quite nominal.

SHARES continue steady although not very active and in a few instances values are a shade higher.

COTTON is not quite so active and although prices are not really lower there is less disposition to buy. The receipts are again heavy 15,784 bales making 36,409 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS by steamer continue to give way £1-17-6 being the current quotation to-day, and by sailing vessel there is no change.

PIECE GOODS as a rule are very quiet but some descriptions of White Goods find a ready sale at full rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	8 p.c.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	722½
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ..	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India a China	175
40 000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

185	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2 000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	1,000
100	50	all	18p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	60
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
134	12,00	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	615
155	800	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	533
2,000	2,00	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Do - New	350
1,10	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
4,00	1,250	all	32½p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
23	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	130
500	1,00	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
500	250	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co....	1,050
180	2,50	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,100
270	2,00	18 p	...	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
330	1,00	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	435
1180	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	420
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.	1,500
140	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press....	1,200
3 0	5 0	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	500
400	5 0	75	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
1067	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited ..	625
150	5 0	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

1,250	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	3,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,925
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C	1,750
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,470 ex
2450	150	110	10*	Bronach Mills.....	200
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,400
2,500	2,500	all	10 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning....	2,325
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,110
1 400	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,075
745	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevraj Baliee Mills	1,170
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,200
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,00	a'l	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,170
1,050	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,370
4,000	625	all	65	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,00	1,000	200 p.c.	Rooneerdas Spinning....	1,100
500	1,000	250	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£2	218-15-5	p.c.	G.I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	245
.....	£20	303 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£40	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	100	1,000	do.	B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	98-5-10	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,005
7,500	150	all	...	Fcers Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	25p.c.	Maragon Land	1,100
6,000	1,400	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

12,000	12,000	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,725
1,000	250	all	140 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
800	500	300	27 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,000	500	all	7 p. c	Treacher & Co	390
.....	7250	all	40 pc	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	80	120	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	2	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ..	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. MERCIA, 1,069 tons, Captain G. Dunsdale, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BENGALEE, 543 tons, Captain C. Bendon, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Cardiff (December 1st), with a cargo of 755 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. THOR HELSING, 683 tons, Captain T. Gotha, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a cargo of 5 754 bales cotton, 320 cwts. linseed, 156 cwts. horns, 499¼ cwts. pepper, and 250 cwts. coffee.

THE SHIP OTHELO, 1,064 tons, Captain A. Gulland, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool (November 2nd), with a cargo of 1,295 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE BARQUE EMMA, 282 tons, Captain W. M. Stockley, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Mauritius (January 27th), with a cargo of 5,324 bags sugar and 5 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE A. H. LLOYDS CO.'S S.S. MERVIT, 1,048 tons, Captain N. Petronavich, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Trieste, (March 5th), calling at Port Said and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. I. E. Reed, and twenty deck passengers.

THE B.I. S. N. Co's S. S. BUSSEREH, 606 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Oyrest, Captain Cannington, Mr. Johnston Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank and two children, Mr and Miss Pannett, and two hundred and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per the Italian Mail Steamer Persia, Captain Merello, sailing on the 1st April 1875 at 10 A. M. For Genoa.—Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mrs. Vincent A. Smith, Dr. R. Jameson, Revd David Fenn, Lt.-Col. W. H. Hawley, Mrs Hawley and two children, Rev. T. Y. Darling, Lt.-Col. J. Williamson Mr. Paul A. Charrier, Mrs. Cherrier and two children, Dr. J. B. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Butter and 2 children, Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. Sullivan, and 2 children, one European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McIver and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Captain F. Rynes, Mr. E A. Sibold Rev. A. Merkle, Mr. Hammond, Lt. J P Ewing, Rev. Thomas Bliss, Miss Bliss, Mr. F. Tardieu, Mr. Chundler, Mr. Turner, For Naples.—Mr. J. W. Rowlins and Mr. Berard. For Suez.—Mr. Fercken and Major Brownlow. For Aden.—Mr. Victor Frerrier, and 8 native sepoys.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	H M S Glasgow	Jones	Cd mbo, March 22.
	Othello (s)	Gulland.....	Liverpool, Nov 2.
	Mers li (s).....	Petranovich..	Trieste, March 5th.
	dengaleer	Bandon	Cardiff, Dec 1.
	Emma	Stockley	Mauritius, Jan 27.
30	Bushcer.....	Smith	Carwar, March 27.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Thore Helsing (s).	Botha.....	Havre.

The Steamer Mercia, Dunsdale, to Marseilles, obtained her post clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mosuli, to Trieste &c.

Steamer Bushcer, to Coast & Carwar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stewart Hahnemann, 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Silver Donard, 700 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.

Helen Scott, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Ardgowan, 2550 bales cotton Finlay, Muir & Co.

Melmerby, 2814 cwts gunl, Pouna Jewraj ; 1,800 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co ; 450 cwts linseed, M Parmanund.

Cape Verde. 15 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

Khersoon, 1,200 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

Caledonia, 125 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 82 cwts linseed, Morarjee Goculdas ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 412 cwts linseed, M Gocaldas.

Acton, 50 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 50 bales wool J Varnia ; 1171 cwts I nseed, S Verjee ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co ; 300 cwts rapeseed, Knoop & Co ; 50 bales cotton, D Morarjee ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas & Co ; 19 bales wool, G Lilladhur ; 61 bales cotton, T Courjee ; 125 bales cotton, R Varjeevandass ; 72 bales cotton, U Mahadevdass ; 19 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 24 bales cotton, P Vusta.

Mary Stenhouse, 460 cwt.-horns, Edward Bates & Co.

Seaforth, 1,023 cwts coir yarn, G Lilladhur, 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co ; 460 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Parana, 1,070 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 185 cwts rapeseed and 215 cwts ginseliy seed, M Burjorjee.

Yeddo, 10 bales cotton, A Kunsler & Co ; 900 cwts myrabolims, & 300 cwts linseed, R Todiedass ; 1, 50 cwts linseed, and 500½ cwts wheat, G Nurpat ; 57 bales cotton, Goculdas & Co ; 125 bales cotton, G Lillaanjee ; 700 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 110 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co ; 675 bales cotton, and 2,400 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.

Charlotte Croom, 950 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Prince Salty Koff, 133 cwts nux vomica, 47½ cwts poppy seed, and 60 cwts manderead C Hoerjee ; 6 bales hides, S Futtalhoy ; 8 bales hides, R G Mahomed ; 7½ cwts coffee, and 4 cwts fishmaws, D Rassum ; 10 cwts dry ginger, T Kalindaur ; 4 bales hides, A R Abdin ; 1,295½ cwts teel seed, and 750 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham & Co ; 9 bales hides, W Sood & Co ; 1½ cwts cardamoms, A Hurry & Co ; 42 cases M C P shells, R Adhukia ; 3 bales hides, H S H Abdo la.

Deesa, 16 cases M C P shells, M Gunjee ; 4 cases E shells, F Nathoobhoy ; 76½ cwts M of P shells, and 10½ cwts fishmaws, J Laljee ; 1 cwts E tooth, H Adamjee ; 2 cwts E teeth, K Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle, 250 bales cotton, H Clason & Co ; 900 cwts linseed, Rolli Brothers.

Octavia, 300 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Irwell, 1,0 0 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

Thorer Helsing, 1 case gum, 1 case tiger skins, and 200 bales cotton, Jules Priaffied and Co.

Black Watch, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 400 bales cotton, G ogee Lasker & Co.

Rainton, 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Celestial Empire, 400 cwts linseed, G Thackersey.

Corra Linn, 87 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

Kund, 2,0 0 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co ; 500 cwts pepper, Vinay & Co.

Rialto, 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

M and E Boss, 1,500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar, 402½ cwts copra, Leone Jahir & Co.

FOR MALTA.

North Tyne, 701 cwts gingelly seeds, and 1,500 bales cotton Rolli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, 2531 cwts coffee, E Spinner & Co ; 909 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,060 cwts gingelly seed, Rolli Brothers ; 2121 cwts coffee, S Tyebjee & Co.

Khargat, 841 cwts coffee, P & O Co.

FOR RAVAL.

At antic, 1,700 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cyrene, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co,

FOR GENOA.

Persia, 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Ommanney, Captain, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Peshawur.

MARCH 26.

Strover, Lieut-Col, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ferozepore.

MARCH 29.

Heath, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 30.

Cruickshank, Captain, Bombay Royal Engrs, on duty, from Ratnaghurry.

Stanley, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Nasik.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 30.

Hobson, Captain, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave to Baroda.

Scott, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, to Sattara.

Heath, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on leave, to Cashmere.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Govr Genl in Council from Calcutta, the Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Military Dept, Col R E Baynes, will have charge of that portion of the Home Dept which is left at the Presy.

The services of Mr J Crawford, B A, of the Bengal Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th instant.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr L A W Rind, Asst Consv of Forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, is attached to the N W P, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr B Hendtrop, Depy Conserv of Forests of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as a Conserv of Forests of the 4th class in British Burma, vice Capt W J Seaton, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough for eighteen months.

Mr Ribbentrop assumed charge of the Conserv's Office on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

Mr A O Hume, C S, Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, returned from his leave granted to him in Notification No. 68, dated the 29th Jan last, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 25th instant, from Mr G H M Batten.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Govr Genl in Council, Col H E Bacon, Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, will remain in charge of that part of the Office of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council from the Presy, Colonel B E Bacon, Offg Secy in the Mily Dept, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left at Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Supernumerary Surgn Maj Thomas Williams Sheppard, of the Med Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of Capt W J Engledue, of the R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W D.

Lt-Col Ralph Onseley, of the Bengal S C, Asst Comr, 1st grade, Offg Depy Comr, 2nd grade Oudh, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, under Rule XVII of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgn R G Mathew, of the Med Dept, have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 11th Sept 1874.

The following appointment is made in the Med Dept :—

Surgn Maj J C Bow, M D, of the Med Dept, Med Store-keeper, Mean Meer, to be a Depy Surgn Genl with permanent rank, from the 16th March 1875, vice Depy Surgn Genl C R Francis, on retirement.

The following appointment is made in the Accts Branch of the Mily Dept of the Govt of India :—

Maj O R Newmarch, of the Bengal S C, 3rd Asst Secy, Mily Dept, to be Depy Asst Genl, vice Mr A L Holbourn, who returns to England to resume his duties in the War Office with effect, from the date on which he may take over charge of the office from Mr Haliburton.

The following appointment is made in the Dept of the Mil Secretariat of the Govt of India :—

L E H H Collen, of the Ben S C, Offg 3rd Asst Secy, to be 3rd Asst Secy, vice Maj O R Newmarch, appointed Depy Asst Genl, Mil Dept.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj George Swinton, of the B E, E Engr, 1st grade, Dept P W,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd, of the Ben S C, 2nd grade Asst Comsy Genl, 1st grade, Assam—for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Stewart Colquhoun MacTier, of the Ben S C, Wing Officer, 32nd (The Allahabad) Regt of N I for fourteen months and ten days, under Rule IX of the Regulation of 1868.

Surg Robert Jamieson, M D, of the Med Dept, Supt of the Central Prison, Allahabad,—for seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgn T Mayne, of the Madras Med Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 1st March 1875.

The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Charles William Robert Chesire, of the Bengal S C, Asst Adjt Genl, Allahabad Division,—for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn John Barclay Scriven of the Med Dept—for ten months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

With a view to the assimilation of equipment in N I Regts serving in India, it is hereby notified that Equipment Tables for the N I, have been published for adoption throughout the three presidencies.

2. No alteration in the scale of Equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Govr of India, and all changes which may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in Genl Orders by the Govr or in those of H E the C-in-C with the sanction of the Govr.

Copies of the Equipment Tables will be distributed to corps and departments in the Bengal Presy by the Inspr Genl of Ordnance Bengal, under the orders of the Govt of India, and to corps and departments in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Govts of those presidencies.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

*The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lieut-Col (Bt Col) Andrew Macqueen, of the Bengal S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl 1st Class, for two years : 1 year 1 month and 10 days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified under the provisions of G G O No 809 of the 26th September 1865, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Francis William Bodieu, 20th March 1875.

Capt Marmaduke Ramsay,—20th March 1875.

Capt Robert Gotto Money,—20th March 1875.

Capt Charles Richard Matthews,—20th March 1875.

The under-mentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the provision of G G O No 8 of the 26th Sept 1865, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut John Davidson,—26th March 1875.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G G O No 76, dated the 25th Jan 1872, Capt J Davidson, of the B S C, promoted to the rank of Capt in G G O No 44 of 1875, is permitted to return the appointment of 1st Squadn Subn of the 3rd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 24th March 1875.

The under mentioned Officers have reported their return from England.

Capt A B Clare, of the Genl List Infy, Adjt, 16th The Lucknow Regt of N I.—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th March 1875.

Lieut J F J Miller, of the Bengal S C, Ex Engr, 4th grade, P W Dept.—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Dec 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 15th Dec 1873).

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Capt C D Bowles, of the Bl S C, G G O No 213 of 1875,—Indus, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Capt T Higginson, of the 22nd S C, Madras G O No 169 of 1875, Australia, 1st March 1875, from Bombay.

Capt T O Underwood, of the Mad S C, G G O No 188 of 1875, Rowella, 16th March 1875, from Calcutta.

The under mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Capt Robert John Bond, of the Bl S (Imperial Establishment) Ex Engr 3rd grade, Dept P W, for eighteen months, under the Regulation of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I.)

Lieut Cecil Coles Dyce, of the Bengal S C, 1st Wing Subn, 20th (Punjab Regt of N I for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 Rule IX, Note I.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Beni S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lt Archibald Munro Muir, of the 4th Hussars, 2nd Squad Subn, 1st Punjab Cavalry Frontier Force, 31st Dec 1872.

The services of Lieut G F Wilson, R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers and promotion in the Accts Establishment of the P W D are to have effect from the 1st April next :—

Mr F P White, Asst, 1st grade, Acct Genl's Office, is transferred to the Office of the Controller of Accts, Northern Bengal State Railway.

Sergt W E Walker, Asst, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Acct Gen, P W D.

Mr S G Wood, Asst, 2nd grade Acct, Genl's Office, is promoted to Acct 1st grade

The following temporary appointment is made in the Control Establishment, P W D, with effect from the 1st March 1875.

Lt-Col G J Mellise, Bom S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade and Offg Sup'dg Engr in the Bombay Presy, to officiate as Controller of Accts, Mily Works (wi h rank in 2nd class, 1st grade), during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Hopkins, or until further orders.

Mr J Hopkins, Controll of Accts Mily Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr R B Hawkins, Clerk, is appointed an Acct, 2nd grade on probation, and is posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Shankar Bisto Nargir is appointed to the P W D as an Overseer, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

Mr A J Oldham, temporary Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is appointed permanently to the P W D in that grade, with effect from the 1st March 1873.

With reference to P W D Notifica ion No 72, dated the 18th Feb last, Capt A G Leighton, R E, assumed charge of the Office of the Exam ner of Guaranteed Railway Accts, Bombay, from Lt W J Le Breton, R E, on the forenoon of the 22nd Feby 1875.

The services of Maj J H Bedford, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, British Burmah, are reclaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

With reference to Notification No 46, dated 29th Jany 1875, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, with effect from 1st March 1875, vice Col A Fraser C B, R E, proceeded on furlough :—

Col A Cadell, R E, Offg Chief Engr, 2nd class, to be temporarily Chief Engr, 1st class.

Mr T W Armstrong, Chief Engr, 3rd Class, to be temporarily Chief Engr, 2nd Class.

Mr S Brock, Cont of P W Accts (on return from leave), is posted to Mysore.

Mr D F Wallace is appointed a temporary Supvr, 1st grade, and posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley State Railway, with effect from 21st Jany 1875.

Corporal J McDonald, R A, Probationary Overseer, 1st grade, Mily W Branch, is permanently appointed to the P W D in that grade.

The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates attached to the staff of the Nizam's State Railway are transferred to the Buildings and Road Branch of the P W D, Hyderabad :—

Mr E Rose, Supvr, 2nd grade, and Mr G Unger, Overseer, 1st grade.

Lt W S S Blewitt, R E, Depy Consltg Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, is allowed 30 days' subsidiary leave from 22nd March, or such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, preparatory to the furlough granted to him.

Mr D Forbes, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, P W Dept, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from 13th March 1875.

Capt R Lovett, C S, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, having returned from furlough, is posted to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

With reference to P W D Notification No 104, dated 4th March 1875, Mr W H Brand, Asst Cont, joined the Office of the Acct Genl, P W D, on the forenoon of the 19th March 1875.

Mr H I Walton, Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, embodying the leave not exceeding thirty days under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of his office.

Mr H I Walton, Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director Genl of Telegraphs in India with the rank of Supt, 2nd grade.

Mr T E Fitsch, Supt, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Direct r Genl of Telegraphs to the Indo-European Telegraph Establishment, and appointed Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, in succession to Mr H I Walton.

These transfers will have effect from 1st April 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Surgn L D Spencer, in medical charge of the Eastern States Agency, has been granted thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation from the 4 h April 1875 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave from the 8th March, for two months, under medical certificate, is granted to Mr W G Griffith, Assistant Surveyor, under the provisions of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Capt G F Plunkett, R E, Ex Engr, Peshawur Div Mily Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th May 1875 or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W D, Mr W H King, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appoin ed to officiate as Ex Engr, Barrackpore Div, during the absence of Lt Colonel F J Davies, Ex Engr, on private leave.

Mr T G Sharpe, Asst, 4th grade, Office of Contr of Accts, Mily Works, is granted three days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted him in Inspr Gen.'s Notification No 10 of 4th Feb, 1875.

Mr R H Sackerstein, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Exe Engr, Dinapore Div, Mily Works, is transferred from 1st to 2nd Class Mily Works.

Mr J Conder, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the office of Engr-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Rawal Pindi Div, with effect fro n the forenoon of the 18th March 1875.

Lala Jumna Das, Asst, 4th grade, attached to the office of Control of Accts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st April 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 40, dated 29th February 1875, Mr C A Bull, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, returns to duty from twelve months' leave on medical certificate on the forenoon of the 13th March 1875, and is posted to the Extens on Survey Division No 11 of the Survey Circle.

Mr W G Gilchrist, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred from the Nerbudda Div Holkar State Railway, to the 2nd Div, Neemuch State Rail way, in place of Mr P W Dangerfield, Asst Engr, 1st grade, ordered to proceed on the Survey of the extension of Neemuch State Railway beyond Rutlam.

Mr C H Haward, A, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred from the Ghat Div Holkar State Railway, for employment on survey work.

Mr C P O'Rafferty, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred from the 2nd Div, Neemuch State Railway, to the Ghat Div, Holkar State Railway, in place of Lieut Hussard.

Mr B W Cantophor, Asst E gr, 3rd grade, transferred from the Mhow Div, Holkar State Railway, to the 2nd Div, Neemuch State Railway, for employment on survey work.

Mr H Mann, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, transferred from the Nerbudda Div, Holkar State Railway, to the Ghat Div, Holkar State Railway, for employment in the Kutkote quarries.

B V Sowbrow, Overseer, 2nd grade reported on his return on the 19 h Feby 1875 from the th ee month's leave on medical certificate granted to him by the Engr-in-C, Neemuch State Railway, in his Notification No 20, dated 22nd Dec 1874.

Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

Mr J Bower has been appointed to the Insp of Post Offices, Coconada Div.

Mr G W Cresswell has been appointed to be Inspr of Post Offices, Coimbatore Div.

Mr W G Wright, to officiate as Inspr of Post Offices, Coimbatore Div, from the 1st Nov to 23rd D c 1874.

Mr R McKillop has been appointed to the Supt, Dead Letter Office, Madras.

Dr Dinshaw, to officiate as Insp of Post Offices, Calicut Div, from 1st to 30th September 1874.

Mr H C Boosen, Deputy Asst Master, Cannanore, has been appointed from 22nd Jany 1875, to officiate as Insp of Post Offices, Calicut Div.

Mr W Johnston has been appointed from 7th January 1875, to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Coco ada Division.

Mr G Barton Cowan has been appointed from the 25th September 1874, to be Insp of Post Offices, Hyderabad Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, March 27.)

Col J B Dennys, Depy Comr, is transferred from Hoshangabad to Nagpur.

Mr L Neill, Offg Asst Secy to the Chief Comr, is appointed to act as Depy Comr of Nagpur, until relieved by Col Dennys.

Mr F C Anderson, Personal Asst to the Chief Comm, will officiate as Asst Secy to the Chief Commr, during the deputation of Mr L Neill.

The following Notification is made by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India :—

Lieut-Col C B Lucie-Smith, Depy Commr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Com'r of the Nerbada Division, during the absence on leave of Mr W M Low, Commr, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Ludwick is appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, as a Clerk of the 5th grade, with effect from the 17th current, and posted to the Chief Engineer's Office.

P Rajagopal, Clerk, 3rd gade, Buildings and Roads Branch, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 25th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to av

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE NAGA HILLS AFFAIR THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 30TH MARCH.

The force left Boruton on the 13th, and reached Sanna on the 15th, they were not opposed. Four guns captured were detained by swollen rivers. The Bridge working party was fired on by the Nagas. Reached Ninu on the 19th. Half the force proceeded four miles to Nisa village, fired it and retired. On the 20th, Jonkhi was attacked and burned. On the 21st the Nisa force burned Kamhui and the Ninu force burned Raimai. Afterwards parties scoured the jungles. The Nagas have lost ten men.

The Viceroy arrived yesterday evening at Puttialla. There was an elephant procession through the city to the camp. A banquet at 8 o'clock, 120 guests being present. This morning there was a shooting party before breakfast afterwards there were various ceremonies, and there will be another banquet at 8 o'clock to-night. The Viceroy will leave by road and drive into Umballa. The Maharaja of Puttialla accompanies His Excellency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DR. KENEALY AND THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

An immense "Tichborne demonstration" was held in Hyde Park yesterday at which Dr. Kenealy presided.

The Troopship Euphrates has arrived home safely.

OBITUARY.—John Martin M. P. for Meath.

SPAIN.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF THE BISCAYAN PROVINCES TOWARDS DON CARLOS.

MADRID, 29TH MARCH.

The Biscayan Provinces have refused Don Carlos any further contributions.

The Government has refused to allow the Duc de Montpensier to return to Spain.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH, AFTERNOON

Arrival.—Tanjore.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th inst. were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Southampton on the 28th inst.

YESTERDAY the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) raised the Bank's rates of interest and discount one per cent.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will hold a small Durbar at Patna about the 7th of next month for the reception of the district Chiefs.

IT appears from the *Insurance Registar* that £11,000,000 a year are paid by British policy holders in order to make provision at their deaths or those whom they leave behind, in the sum of £362,000,000.

THERE is a rumour in Assam, which is perhaps only a rumour, that the Duffias made a descent on the plains, as soon as the Duffla force had left, and carried off fresh spoil to make up of for the losses they had endured by and the fines they had paid to General S afford.

DISQUIETING rumours about the Pope's health are again current in Rome, and the correspondents who telegraphs them says he believes they are trustworthy. His Holiness becomes daily more languid and more averse to motion. Slow and gradual paralysis is talked of by the medical men.

THE Prince of Wales will be interested to hear that a native correspondent of ours assures us that the inhabitants of this country believe that he is going to visit India "to get money to discharge his debts, which they say are so heavy that 32 millions is to be paid as interest every year." Our correspondent, by his complaints about uneducated natives, argues, himself an educated native, so that perhaps His Highness may be inclined to attach some value to this individual's opinion.

MR. H. I. WALTON, Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, Kurrachee, is transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Telegraphs in India with the rank of Superintendent, 2nd Grade. Mr. Finch is transferred from that Grade and appointed Deputy Director Superintendent Mr. Walton. This is to show that there is some difference between Mr. Walton and the Director General of Telegraphs. Mr. Walton has been granted one year's furlough from the date when he may be relieved of the charge of his office.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 25th March 1875, that there is little change to report. Harvesting has progressed, and is now completed or nearly so in Bengal, the North Western Provinces Oudh, and Bombay with favourable results generally. In Central India the opium harvest has suffered from heat and wind. In Bengal and Assam *aous* rice is being sown, rain being wanted in Bengal for sowing operations. Rain is wanted also in Nepal, in Madras, and in Mysore for coffee and cardamoms. Prospects continue generally satisfactory everywhere.

THE *Oriental Figaro* is responsible for the following mild joke, and an expression of opinion which shows what at least one portion of the public on the other side of India is capable of thinking of the conduct of a contemporary:—"A Bombay duckling asks: "What is the difference between the *Times of India* and the State of Baroda?" and gives as the answer, "One has Row with Mull and the other a Mul-a-*row*." Our correspondent adds that a very general wish has been expressed in certain circles that the Editor of the *Times of India* should be placed under the same surveillance as the Gaekwar, as many of the editorial utterances of that journal, since the *gadee* has been vacant, have been simply seditious.

THE Mahomedans are getting wise in their generation and so, it seems, are their wives. In Bengal it is becoming the practice for Mahomedans to register marriage settlements. The object probably may be to protect the wife's interests, or to secure the husband his rightful authority. Perhaps it is a sign of the advance of education among the people. The women, however, have had the precaution to register divorces, a very wise movement on their part, for a Mahomedan easily divorces his wife and if he changes his mind afterwards the Criminal Court affords a him power against his former wife should she have allied herself to some one else. By registering her divorce the woman is freed from the annoy ances of her former husband, and saved from criminal prosecution.

SLAVERY of the very worst description seems to exist somewhere in the Dacca district. The *East* a Dacca paper, apparently native, states that a case is at present pending before the Deputy Magistrate of Moonsigunge in which one Sreemonto of Bordwan and Natobor and Koilash of Medinipore are charged with having brought away 9 women and girls from the Burdwan District and to have sold some of them in this district. Natobor has been arrested and is now in *hajat*. The police cannot find out the where abouts of the other two. While writing the above we may incidentally mention that the prostitutes have rarely offspring of their own, and at their advanced age they generally buy girls and bring them up under their care for immoral purposes. If our model energetic Magistrate, Mr. Lyall were to institute strict enquiry about the parentage of each prostitute it would at once become apparent how far the sytem of selling girls was yet prevalent in this country.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* gives a description of a new apparatus for cooling Railway carriages which is undergoing a trial on the E. I. Railway. It consists of a strong tin frame with a moveable wing to catch the breeze and is fastened to the window which is immediately over the axle of the carriage. A khus-khus wheel which revolves through a bath in the bottom of the frame is secured close to the open window and the motion is imparted to the wheel by an iron rod, one end of which is attached to the wheel and the other rests on the axle-box. The greater the oscillation of the carriage the more rapidly the wheel revolves; on some parts of the line where the road is out of order the wheel revolves with astonishing rapidity. Truly "out of evil cometh good," although it is questionable whether railway travellers will appreciate the new invention when they find its success depends upon the wheels, the axle, or the permanent way being out of order."

HOWEVER opinions may vary, remarks the *Indian Observer*, as to the probable result of the Baroda trial, the feeling seems to be unanimous that Serjeant Ballantine's speech on his client's behalf was far beneath the reputation of that learned Counsel, who was evidently bewildered and out of his depth. To show that the witnesses for the prosecution contradicted themselves, and one another, was an easy task, to discharge which it was hardly necessary to bring a barrister all the way from England. What was necessary to give completeness to the defence was a reasonable theory of the circumstances on which the charge was based. This, Serjeant Ballantyne entirely failed to supply; and it seems probable that he had not even formed any such theory for himself. The only new conviction that he has carried away with him must, we fancy, be that the administration of justice in this country is beset with difficulties enough to confound the entire Bench and Bar of England; while his dominant feeling may well be one of profound pity for the men who have to reconcile the general incredibility of native testimony with the fact that crimes take place in India as well as in England, and that it is as necessary to punish them in the one country as in the other.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BRIGHT, C. B., now Commanding the Gwalior District will probably, according to the *Pioneer*, be nominated for the command at Allahabad. The position of the matter is represented to be as under:—General Olpherts is the senior officer serving on the Bengal Staff, both of the Imperial and Indian Lists in the Bengal Presidency; but it is only on account of his being the senior in the lists, as an old Bengal Artillery man, that he has lately been employed in command of Divisions, the commanders of which were Indian List officers, and absent either at home on leave, or otherwise employed, *viz.*, Generals Fraser Tytler, Tombs, and Chamberlain. The vacancy on the Divisional Staff, about to be caused by the expiration of General Percy Hill's tenure of office on the 27th May, being a vacancy on the Imperial List, must be filled by an officer of the Home Army; and, as the increasing heat of the weather may very possibly deter any officer serving at home from facing an Indian summer, it is not unlikely that the senior officer of the Imperial List serving on the Brigade Staff in Bengal will be appointed to officiate temporarily in command of the vacant division, in which case Brigadier-General Bright C. B., now Commanding the Gwalior District, will probably be nominated.

THE *Indian Mirror* excuses itself for not saying anything about the Hindoo religion as it "is not an easy task," and adds the following remarks on that religion, which coming from a Brahmo are certainly liberal. The *Mirror* says:—There is so little of life or progress or effort in a religious direction among the Hindoos, that we do not know from what source to gather the information wanted. If there is anything to enliven the dead level of dullness among our idolatrous countrymen, it is the occasional appearance of a *mahapurush* or a man with extraordinary religious powers. Unfortunately every such devotee is not equally sincere. There are a great many humbugs in this line, as in every other, but a sincere Hindoo devotee is a most estimable man. We met one not long ago, and were charmed by the depth, penetration, and simplicity of his spirit. The never-ceasing metaphors and analogies in which he indulges, are most of them as apt as they are beautiful. The characteristics of his mind are the very opposite to those of Pundit Dyanand Saraswati, the former being as gentle, tender, and contemplative, as the latter is sturdy, masculine, and polemical. Hindooism must have in it still a deep source of beauty, truth, and goodness, to inspire such men as these.

MOST people will agree with the *Indian Observer* that there is a growing conviction, shared, it is believed, in very high quarters, that it is to the machinations of the half villain, half madman, who sits on the throne at Mandalay that the attack on the British mission to Yunan is due. Certain it is that it was owing to his Burmese Majesty's representations that the Bhamo route was chosen in preference to the direct road from Mandalay. Certain it is that a Burmese embassy had travelled this route a few days in advance of Colonel Browne's party. Certain it is that well-informed persons in Burma feel sufficient that this fact alone foretold for the success if not the safety of the mission. Certain it is that the King had done everything in his power to throw obstacles in the way of Sladen's mission in 1867, and was inwardly opposed to this one. Many a man has been hanged on no better evidence than this; and the collusion of the King of Burmah are so numerous that no very scrupulous nicety is required in dealing with any one point. Annexation would be a glorious thing for Manchester, as well as for Burmah; and there are considerations which might reconcile even Exeter Hall with it. Here it would be peculiar with Europeans and would create no jealousy in Natives. The only practical consideration against it is that it would bring us into contact with various wild tribes, and with Chinese authority. Such a consideration would act rather as an incentive, than as a discouragement, to Russia.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following additional gossip about the Harbord *esclandre* as our contemporary calls it:—"The club talk in London still runs on the Harbord *esclandre*, which may perhaps, yet come into the law courts. According to one rumour, Sir Henry James has advised the Major that, under Lord Cardwell's Act, he has a strong case against the authorities for his purchase money, since they acted illegally in dismissing him without a court-martial. Another *on dit* says that the Prince of Wales, who is a personal friend of Lord Suffield's and Major Babcott's, has kindly travelled down to Osborne for the purpose of inducing the Queen to permit the latter's retirement from the service in the usual way, receiving the price of his commission. But some little bird having carried the history of the case to the Isle of Wight, Her Majesty waxed indignant, and asked the good-natured Prince whether card cheats ought to escape unpunished on account of good birth and pleasant manners. If only a small percentage of the rumours flying about town may be credited, it was full time for an example to be made. There seems to be scarcely a club in London untouched by the fevered mania for high play. At the Portland, the head quarters of scientific whist, the stakes still remain at five guines points and twenty on the rub. But such petty work as this does not suit the young bloods who have forsaken the Turf for the card room. A hundred guineas on the odd trick is by no means an uncommon bet at the Windham, while the stakes at the Marlborough seem to be anything that reckelessness may suggest."

THE people in Lahore are angry with their Lieutenant-Governor because, when they asked him "to move the proper authorities" so that the one train which now runs between Lahore and Moolan may run at night instead of in the day time during the hot weather, His Honour sent the following reply through the Secretary:—

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorial on the subject of the running of Trains, and to inform you that the Railways are not in any way under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2—Your Memorial (herewith returned) should be addressed to the Government of India.

Indian Public Opinion represents the feelings of the disappointed memorialists in the following strain:—It is absurd to suppose that the Lieutenant-Governor could do nothing in the matter. The opinion of the memorialists is, that he was morally bound to do all he could to further their object, and the fact of his returning a note like this, is sufficient to cause the Supreme Government to form a prejudice against the petition. But although the railways are not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, we would respectfully remind him that the welfare of his people is, and that in devoting their interests to him as in the present case, he refuses to take either interest or respon-ibility, he is neglecting an important part of his duties. His reputation may be considered as now fairly established in the more uninhabited parts of the Punjab, and we only echo a general wish when we ask him to devote his remaining year in office to the conciliation of the large towns, and centres of trade, so that there may remain of him some healthier and more pleasing record than the chilling officials of his somewhat morose secretariat.

A LETTER from Schleswig-Holstein in the *Cologne Gazette* describes Kiel as having become one of the best-defended ports in Europe. In 1870 it was so strong that the French fleet prudently gave it a wide berth, and it has since been made considerably stronger. No fleet in the world could force an entrance, and, unless the place should be captured by land, no enemy's flag will certainly ever wave in its harbour. The letter adds that the German Navy, which was at first obliged to accept Swedish, Dutch, and English officers and many from the Mercantile Marine, has now a staff of trained officers equal to any other Maritime Power. They are recruited from all parts of Germany, many natives of Saxony, Hanover, Mecklenburg, and the Hanse Towns having entered as naval cadets since 1866, while Wurtemberg, Baden, and Bavaria have furnished a contingent since 1870. Some of the superior officers, natives of Mecklenburg and Hesse, formerly served in the Austrian Navy. Promotion being tolerably rapid and the pay comparatively high, there is rather a glut than a deficiency of cadets, many Schleswig-Holsteiners now also offering themselves. On the other hand, it is difficult, with the increasing strength of the Fleet, to obtain experienced sailors. The non-Prussian part of the coast turns out thousands of the best sailors in the world, but they have not been accustomed to compulsory service. They have been wont to pass eight or ten years in distant seas without once returning home, and they join the Fleet reluctantly or through carelessness or ignorance they frequently do not return at the proper time to comply with the law. The number of boys has had, therefore, to be increased and many of these who come from inland serve the guns and engines better than regular sailors; but the latter are more efficient in stormy weather and are capable of more endurance. A taste for the sea has been developed among all classes during the last 12 years; and many boys from the large inland towns repair to the coast to enter the Mercantile or War Navy. The sailors in the latter are much more humanely treated than in English, Dutch, French, and, above all, the American Fleet. The writer concludes by reiterating his former statement that the German speaking Schleswig-Holsteiners are proud of belonging to Germany, and that if more latitude were given to Provincial peculiarities a great part of the discontent caused by the over-hasty attempt to Prussianize them would soon disappear.

WE quote the following from the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—Major Brackenbury's lecture at the Royal United Service Institution upon "The Intelligence Department" has justly awakened very considerable interest throughout the Army generally. Whilst following his description of the means by which the "Great General Staff" at Berlin, under Count Moltke, possesses itself of the most elaborate details of information as to the statistics of every country in Europe, we are almost tempted to despair of inaugurating any system which could compare for an instant with the extraordinary perfect scheme for obtaining military intelligence that has been already developed by Germany. We say "almost," for it is impossible to avoid a feeling akin to this when we remember the special preparations that have to be made in prospect of the "mobilisation" or "concentration" of 30,000 men at our own Autumn Manœuvres! So little acquaintance has our Quartermaster-General's Department with the features of the country, even in the immediate vicinity of large Military stations in England, that for months before the manœuvres take place detachments of Royal Engineers have to scour the face of it in all directions to select suitable camping-grounds and mark out the line the roads lead to. But we do not say that we quite despair, for we believe that the thin end of the wedge has been inserted into the log of "old custom," and that the traditionary Staff officers, spoken of by Major Brackenbury, whose sole duty "is to carry messages in the field, and to be agreeable to their superiors in quarters," are fast disappearing. The Staff of our Army should cease to be what it is at present—a refuge for those who wish to avoid the irksome duties of a regiment or corps. Major Brackenbury informs us that seven permanent Staff officers only are employed in England in "the collecting, sifting, and arrangement of all information required by the Government and Military authorities to enable them to take such measures in peace as will ensure the rapid commencement and vigorous prosecution of any war at home or abroad." One hundred officers are employed under similar circumstances in Germany. The mobilisation of armies in the present day depends entirely upon railroad transport. Now, it is a matter of impossibility to devise, in time of peace any system for working the railways of the United Kingdom which would obtain, with certainty, in time of actual warfare, results as high as the return from the hands of private companies. We might as well expect the undertaking to succeed if we handed over the transport of troops to Pickford or to the London Parcels Delivery Company. If we wish our railways to be available in time of possible war, we must hand them over, like the Telegraphic Department, to her Majesty the Queen. But we will not.

THE TANNA REGIMENTAL MURDER.

IN our issue of Monday last a telegram appeared stating that a Subedar of H. M.'s 7th Regiment of N. I. had been murdered by a sepoy of his regiment, from enquiries we have made, we learn, that, on Thursday night, the sepoy in question was on guard duty on the parapet walls of the Jail, immediately over the entrance gate. At about 9 o'clock he raised the gun and fired at another man belonging to the Regiment, a havildar, whom he fortunately missed hitting. Hearing the discharge the Subadar ran out from the guard-room which is at a short distance in front of the Jail, and rushed up a flight of stairs, which led from the outside of the entrance gate, to the parapet where the sepoy was on guard. The moment the Subedar reached the head of the stairs he was fired at by the sepoy, the ball entering close behind his right ear. The alarm being raised, the officer in command drove down to the guard-room, and shouted out to the sepoy to put down his gun and come over to him. The man did so and was at once placed under arrest. The murderer who is a relation of the man at whom he first fired, had some time before reported himself sick, but the Doctor of the Regiment gave a certificate that he was fit for his duties. The sepoy grumbled greatly at being placed on the 9 o'clock night guard on Thursday, and it is supposed that he committed the murder in passionate revenge of his imagined ill-treatment.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION SPORTS.

THESE sports were held yesterday in the compound of the Institution on the Esplanade Cross Road, about half way between the Crawford Market and the Money School, Lieutenant Colonel Waddington presiding. The Secretary addressed the assembly, which was large and enthusiastic, in a brief speech in the course of which he gave a succinct account of the origin, rise, and present position of the institution. He said that the working expenses amounted to Rs 1,500 per annum while the annual income from all sources was only Rs.1,000, leaving a deficit of Rs 500. A class had lately been formed specially for the benefit of Hindoo youths, and he hoped that many would join it.

The sports began with the well-known "parallel bars," on which some capital evolutions were performed. A novelty to many followed in the shape of "the perpendicular pole" the performances on which, were among the most successful of the evening. Several other kinds of Gymnastic exercises were then shown, such as swinging on a trapeze, and in swings, the horizontal bar, the horse, and walking upon the horizontal pole. The majority of the youthful gymnasts also exhibited considerable skill in a branch of Gymnastics by no means conducive to health, or either a manly or a gentlemanly style of walking, namely tumbling, and we cannot help thinking that in an educational institution the tricks of a circus clown or rider are rather out of place. Most certainly they are not a manly or a healthy recreation. The performers, however, as well as the master who instructs them, deserve great praise for the successful manner in which everything was done. At the conclusion of the performance a long list of prizes were bestowed on the boys who had won them at an examination recently held. The gallant Chairman then gave a short address and pointed out the advantages to be derived from such institutions. He regretted the unpleasant position of the Society financially, but trusted matters would soon improve. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT DECREE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

GOONABAI WIDOW AND ANOTHER VS. KHIMJEE SOONDERJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran appeared for the defendant and moved to have the suit, which was brought on a money account, transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Perozshah Mehta consented on behalf of the plaintiff, and the application was granted.

JAITHA AKHA AND OTHERS VS. AGA MAHOMED TUKKI KHAN.

Mr. Telang, for the plaintiff, moved to have the suit postponed for a fortnight, as the summons had not been served. Granted.

KHOOSHALL MOTICHUND AND ANOTHER VS. BHANJEE HURPALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling appeared for the second and third defendant, and asked for leave to file a written statement, and that the suit should go into the long cause list. The defendants, he said, denied their liability, and stated that it was a partnership account. He was also instructed to call his Lordship's attention to the fact that a number of letters, that had passed between the plaintiff and defendant before the suit was brought, had not been annexed to the plaint. He would be quite willing at present to take a fortnight's adjournment, and then let his Lordship, or the judge who tried the case, say whether it ought to go into the long cause list or not.

Mr. Lang, for the plaintiffs, stated that the defendants had had twenty days already to put in their written statement.

His Lordship—What is the amount sued for?

Mr. Lang—It is Rs. 4,000. If your Lordship think the defendants are entitled to any consideration, I would ask your Lordship not to transfer the suit till the written statement is put in.

His Lordship ordered that the defendants should have a week to put in their written statement, and if it was not put in, the suit should come on for hearing that day fortnight.

SIDOO BAGJO VS. PANDOO JANOO AND ANOTHER.

This was a matter for investigation under section 305 of Act 8 of 1859.

Mr. Webb, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant, he said, had been served with a summons up country, and had written to say that he could not attend, but would agree to anything his brother did.

Neither of the defendants appeared or was represented, and his Lordship ordered that the plaintiff should be allowed to sue as a pauper.

AMERCHUND LALJEE VS. JADJEEWAN DAMJEE.

Mr. Hart appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was absent. After service of summons on the defendant had been proved, the plaintiffs *moonim*, was called, and said that he had seen the plaintiff adjust the account between him and the defendant and Rs. 5 480 had been found due.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,480, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 14th of November 1871, and costs.

THE LONDON B AND M. BANK VS. CAZEE BHAGODEEN.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Perozshah Mehta for the defendant.

Mr. Starling stated that the defendant denied his identity, and the suit was then transferred to the long cause list.

THE LONDON B. AND M. BANK VS. MOOSA BHAGA.

Mr. Startling appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person and stated that he had filed his schedule

His lordship then gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,900 with interest at 5 per cent. from the 26th of October 1870; execution to be stayed till further order.

NANABHOY HARITRIMBUCKJEE VS. HLUNOOMUNT MAHADEO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person, the first defendant asking for an adjournment, as he had not served *subpœnas* on his witnesses.

After reading the written statement his Lordship ordered that the suit should go into the long cause list.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE AND ANOTHER VS. CHINTODA PERSHOTUM.

Mr. Strong appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was absent. After service of summons on the defendant had been proved, a clerk in the plaintiff's office was called, and stated that the plaintiffs had conducted the defence in suit 665 of 1872, and the taxed bill of costs amounted to Rs. 1,272-2. Of this the defendant had paid Rs. 300, and Rs. 101-4 had been added as further costs, and Rs. 1,073-8 were now due.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

VEERJEEVUNDAS MADHOWDAS AND CO. V. HUEJEEVUN JEEVUN AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the first defendant. The suit was brought to recover the balance due on an adjusted account from the two defendants, father and son, who were known to be partners. Mr. Lang denied the partnership, but after the plaintiff's case had been gone through, submitted to a decree. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 44,983, with interest and costs.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA V. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule. The suit was brought to recover money due upon a bill of exchange. The court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,867 with interest at 9 per cent. from 25th February 1871 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgement at 6 per cent, with a stay of execution against the first defendant.

The following suits were dismissed under section 110 as the parties did not appear when called. Abdul Cadur Esmailjee vs. Hajee Hasrun Ally Fouzdar; S Tyabjee and others vs. Premjee Ookerda and another; Thomas Batty vs. G. H. Atomand and another.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

GARIBALDI'S TIBER SCHEME.

(*From an Occasional Correspondent of the Daily News.*)

ROME, FEB. 28.

THE first project of diverting the Tiber through the Yeverone bed up to Ponte Mamolo then bringing it down headlong to the sea, has been abandoned on financial and technical grounds, and four separate projects substituted:

1. The diversion of the Tiber on the left of Ponte Molle so that instead of its winding through the city it would run parallel outside the walls, and re-enter its old bed two or three miles south of Rome. 2. The construction of a port capable of receiving vessels of the largest dimensions near the mouth of the Tiber at Fiumicino, with a large breakwater on the right of the principal branch of the river to protect the entrance into the port from the winds, and from the water be turned into the new channel. The remainder being reserved for the old bed in Rome, the diminished mass will, of course, flow with diminished velocity, and instead of bearing down the vast deposits brought from the mountains to the sea, will leave them in the bed, which will gradually become choked up. The waters, decreasing in velocity, will become even stagnant in parts, and cause ague and fever. If, on the other hand, the old bed be filled up, the city will be left without a conduit for the sewage and rain water. They will have to be carried away by special methods; but then, instead of the velocity which the present drains offer, the course of the new conduits would be slow and difficult, and the cleansing of the city slow, partial, and imperfect. Instead of inundations which happen at an average every twenty or thirty years, we should be menaced by a less visible but still more formidable foe, i.e., the permanent and ever-increasing insalubrity of the city of Rome. These are some of the chief objections raised by competent and impartial persons against the deviation scheme, and I think it right to state them as they must be met and answered. It seems absurd, say many Romans, since we have got such a splendid river, to banish it from our midst. Let us dredge its bed, cut off its tortuous sinuous meanderings, build embankments as the riverside populations of the Po and Adige do; but, as to getting rid of the river, it is not to be thought of. The construction of a port at Fiumicino is, on the other hand, highly approved, and deemed not only practicable but certain of success. Between the proposed port and Ponte Galera, the station on the Rome and Civita-Vecchia line which the projected Fiumicino and Rome line would join, lies the Trajan Lake, which Prince Torlonia is bent on draining.

IN MRS. HAMILTON'S "Lectures on Education," a story is told of a schoolgirl who, during her examination, persisted in miscalling the word patriarchs *partridges*. "O h!" was the comment of an auditor, "she makes game of the patriarchs." Sydney Smith characterised this as the most perfect pun he ever knew.

AN Alsatian woman recently went to confession. "Father," she said, "I have committed a great sin." "Well," cried the priest, perceiving that she paused, "I dare not say it; it is too grievous." "Come, come, courage." "I have married a Prussian." "Keep him, my daughter—that's your penance," decided the holy man

A HINT TO INVESTORS.

INVESTORS will derive some useful hints from the following extract from the London *Daily News*, an excellent authority on Commercial subjects:—

The result of the abundance of money in all the great European markets is a great speculation for the rise in securities of every kind, such as went on steadily all through the spring and summer of last year under precisely similar conditions. Although dull trade unfortunately is the main cause of this abundance of money, the usual effect of the latter fact on securities is none the less felt. Investors and capitalists of every kind, finding the employment of money on deposit or in the discount of bills unremunerative, purchase securities instead for temporary or permanent holding. Speculators, calculating that this tendency on their part will continue for a longer or shorter period, use up another portion of the surplus funds, pressing on all the money markets in the purchase of securities which they hope to resell at a higher price, and out of which they may also hope to make a profit by the difference between the interest they pay for their loans and the return yielded by the securities in which they invest the proceeds. The movement is, of course, accompanied by the excitement and tendency to exaggeration which are apparently incidental to all great bourse operations, but its existence is at least a proof of the diffused belief among capitalists and speculators in the probable duration of the present circumstances of the money market. Whether the rise anticipated will in fact "come off," as the phrase is—at any rate to the extent generally believed—is an entirely different question, on which it is unnecessary to give any opinion. It may be affirmed with tolerable certainty that the stock markets in such periods are from time to time likely to be in a highly dangerous state. In the frequent intervals between seasons of active speculative purchases on borrowed money and the time when sufficient resales to investors have been made to relieve the speculator there must always be the chance of a great collapse. But the possibility of such a collapse does not prove the unsoundness of the reasons which have induced the leading operators to begin such a movement, and which make it instructive in many ways to study carefully so great a change in the prices of securities as that gradually taking place throughout Europe since the beginning of the year. Dulness of trade, cheap money, and a rise in the price of securities, or at least the speculation for a rise, are all different aspects of the same condition of business, which itself begins to be changed into the opposite state by the long continuance of these conditions.

There is, moreover, one marked change in the character of the present rise in securities as compared with that of last year, and that a change of good augury for the improvement of trade. A year ago the rise was mainly in foreign bonds and other securities bearing a fixed rate of interest. It was the guaranteed interest which mainly attracted the investor and speculator. Trade was thought to be dull and its profits so low that shares in industrial undertakings in which the dividend varied with the profit earned were not so much sought after. All classes of securities advanced more or less, or where the variable dividend of a good industrial undertaking diminished, it was bought to give a smaller return; still, it was the fixed interest securities which were run after, and in which the rise gave the tone to the market. This year, however, it has been mainly railway shares, bank shares, and securities of that class which have risen both here and on the Continent, the tendency being that as trade was brought to recover the balance due on an adjusted improved dividends are at hand by which the selling value will be enhanced. Possibly the rise is premature, the increase in the profitableness of trade generally not being as great as it is convenient for some of the leading operators for the rise to represent. But the fact of the rise at the same time is evident, and if it is at all well founded, the returns of trade before the year's account should be much better than they are now, or have been for many months.

MR. CARLYLE ON MODERN LIBERALISM.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE, it is generally understood, is the writer of the short and vigorous sketches of the Early Kings of Norway which have been appearing in *Fraser's Magazine*. The series is concluded in the March number of *Fraser*, and by way of epilogue the writer says:—

"The history of these Haarfagrs has awakened in me many thoughts of despotism and democracy, arbitrary government by one, and self-government (which means no government, or anarchy) by all; of dictatorship, with many faults, and universal suffrage, with little possibility of any virtue. For the contrast between Olaf Tryggvesson and a universal suffrage, parliament or an Imperial copper captain has in these nine centuries grown to be very great, and the eternal Providence that guides all this, and produces alike these entities with their epochs, is not its course still through the great deep? Does not it still speak to us if we have ears? Here, clothed in stormy enough passions and instincts, unconscious of any aim but their own satisfaction, is the blessed beginning of human order, regulation, and real government; there, clothed in a highly different but again suitable garniture of passions, instincts, and equally unconscious as to real aim, is the accursed looking ending (temporary ending) of all confusion, and government—very dismal to the same on-looker for the time being, not dismal to him otherwise, his hope, too, being steadfast. But here, at any rate, in this poor Norse theatre one looks with interest on the first transformations, so mysterious and abstruse, of human society into something of articulate cosmos; witnesses the wild and strange birth-pangs of human society, and reflects that without something similar (little as men expect such now) no cosmos of human society ever was got into existence nor can ever again be.

"The violences, fightings, crimes—ah, yes, these seldom fail, and they are very lamentable. But always, in this poor Norse theatre, there was present a governing element, the now want of which, especially the unlamented want, transcends all lamentation. Here is one of these strange piercing words of Ruskin which has in it a terrible truth for us in these epochs now come.

"My friends, the follies of modern Liberalism, many and great though they be, are practically summed up in this denial or neglect of the quality and intrinsic value of things. Its rectangular beatitudes and spherical impossibilities, its universal indulgence and jurisprudence which will hang no rogues—man one and all of them in the root incapacity of discerning or refusal to discern worth and unworth in anything, and least of all in man; its impetuous nature and heaven command you at your peril to discern worth from unworth in everything, and most of all in man. Your main problem is that ancient and trite one, 'Who is best man,' and the fates forgive much—forgive the mildest, fiercest, cruelest experiments—if only fairly made for the determination of that. Theft and blood-guiltiness are not pleasing in their sight, yet the favouring powers of the spiritual and material world will confirm to you your stolen goods, and their noblest voices applaud the lifting of your spear and sword to secure the sanctity of your shield, if only your robbing and slaying have been in fair arbitrament of that question. 'Who is best man?' But if you refuse such inquiry, and maintain every man to be his neighbour's match—if you give vote to the simple and liberty to the vile—the powers of those spiritual and material worlds in due time present you inevitably with the same problem, soluble now only wrong side upwards; and your robbing and slaying will be done done to find out 'Who is worst man?' which in so wide an order of merit is indeed not easy; but a complete Tammany ring and lowest circle in the Inferno of Worst you are sure to find and to be governed by.'"

THE SLAVERY OF PROSPERITY.

IN the full swing of medical practice the pace is tremendous. When once the indefinable stamp of fashion is set upon a doctor every one wants to engage his services. You may go to the great man's house again and again, and the great man will not be able to see you. You may write to his secretary, and the secretary may make an appointment for the week after next, but it by no means follows that he will be able to keep the appointment. As soon as the clock strikes 2 he make a dash from the consulting-room, swallows an apology for a lunch, and is whirled off in his carriage driving past the windows. In vain the unpunctuality is notorious, in vain the consulting fee is doubled. People are determined to have the great man, and the great man they accordingly get; they will bring him their 200 miles, though they have to pay 250 guineas for the journey. They will have him, though the patient may be *in articulo mortis*. For there are circumstances under which some rich men think that no consolation is too costly. They will have him and no one else, although the case, scientifically considered, may be as simple as a cut finger. Sometimes they resort to him because the case has really baffled the average skill of the average practitioner, and it not unfrequently happens that the consulting physician makes a diagnosis and suggests a remedy that sets his brethren to rights. On the other hand, the average practitioner has his revenge in repeating stories of extraordinary blunders perpetrated by fashionable physicians. But when the fashionable physician has really obtained this immense practice, the charm of the practice must depart. The great physician becomes a great slave. He lives in a state of gilded captivity. He cannot call his time his own, or his house his own, or his family his own. He is at the beck and call of the public. He takes his meals with his loins girded; or, rather, he may be obliged to exist on Liebeg's extract for want of time to partake of solid food. When the tide of fashion steadily sets in he is almost submerged beneath the wave. He bids farewell to leisure, friends, private life, all that makes existence endurable. The guineas accumulate, the checks, the bank-notes; there are plethoric investments, a lordly income. But a man's income for all purposes of enjoyment is not what he gets but what he spends. Many men who imagine that they are in the enjoyment of a stately income are often, like children, playing with little bits of paper that come in and little bits of paper that go out. There is not so very much use in a man getting £15,000 a year if he can hardly spend £1,500. But as a rule we acquit great physicians of any mean love of filthy lucre. They hardly know the sums which roll out of their pockets when, worn out and harassed they tumbled into the uncertain bed from which the night bell may arouse them. They would willingly take less of lucre for more of leisure. This was a strong idea of the late Sir Henry Holland's. He early fixed the modest limits of his professional income at £5,000, and would allow no professional business to interfere with his three months' holyday. He had his reward in living to a Nestorian age, with all the reputation of Nestor's wisdom. The fashionable physician who reciprocates the firm belief which the London publichavein him with a corresponding belief in himself, is goaded on by two considerations of supreme weight. In the first place, he believes that he is conferring a great amount of good on suffering humanity which no other physician could render equally well with himself. In the next place, he believes that he is steadily enlarging the limits of medical science. Each patient is a book, and his practice represents the library of medical knowledge. He is willing, therefore, to endure any toil, although he knows how dangerous is such toil when carried beyond the endurable limit. Such a course is especially likely if he is a believer in the boundless future of medicine, in new methods of diagnosis, in new systems of therapeutics, and has the "enthusiasm of humanity" in his soul.—*Globe*.

THE FORTHCOMING ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LAST night (March 4) Mr. Clements Markham, the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, delivered a lecture at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, on the forthcoming Arctic expedition. There was a numerous audience, amongst whom were Admiral Sherard Osborn, Commander Markham, R. N. (the second in command of the expedition), and several other gentlemen interested in Arctic discovery. Suspended in the theatre were two large charts, one of the circumpolar regions generally, and the other of Baffin's Bay, Smith's Sound, and the regions through which the Alert and Discovery will have to make their way to commence the work of exploration. In commencing his lecture Mr. Markham said the resolution of the government to despatch another expedition to discover and explore the unknown region round the North Pole had aroused the old feeling in England of love for maritime adventure, of admiring interest in the exploits of the navy. To induce the government to come to this resolution had been a long, up hill task, occupying ten years, but as soon as their resolution had been announced, the revival of a warm interest in Arctic work throughout the country had not occupied as many days. It would be his endeavour to supply a firm and solid basis of approval of the Arctic expedition, by showing the useful and valuable results which were to be derived from such an undertaking by explaining the means to be adopted and the objects and details of the work. The discovery of a

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Times.)

In one or two extreme cases of fraudulent enlistment tried by courts-martial at Woolwich it is currently reported that the full penalty prescribed by the Mutiny Act—that of death—will be recorded, and only remitted by the clemency of Her Majesty the Queen, in order that the *maximum* period of penal servitude for five years may be substituted. One of the prisoners awaiting his sentence at Woolwich is Private Stephen Barry, whose charge-sheet contains no less than 11 distinct charges. They are:—1, Deserting from the 50th Brigade Depot at Woolwich in August, 1873; 2, Making away which the regimental necessaries; 3, Enlisting for general service in September, 1873, and thereby fraudulently obtaining a free kit, value £1 11s.; 4, Deserting from the 82d Regiment at Chatham in April, 1874; 5, Making away with his kit; 6, Enlisting at Deptford into the Royal Artillery in April, 1874, and fraudulently obtaining a free kit; 7, Deserting from the 17th Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Woolwich in June, 1874; 8, Enlisting into the Royal Engineer Train in June, 1874, and fraudulently obtaining a free kit, value £4 1s.; 9, Deserting from the Royal Engineer Train in September, 1874; 10, Making away with his kit; 11, Enlisting at Westminster for general service in the Cavalry in October, 1874. All this occurred within 14 months, and it is more than probable that the list might have been considerably enlarged.

The Lords of the Admiralty having had their attention called to the practice of leave-breaking from ships about to depart for foreign stations in order to avoid service abroad, they have directed that in future such leave-breakers are, after punishment, invariably to be borne on the books of the flagship of the station to await passage to their respective ships, and while so borne, no matter how long the time may be, no leave is to be granted to them; and they are to be kept employed in such a way as may be most expedient.

The E Bridgade, Royal Horse Artillery, which is about to be formed, will be composed of five batteries, of which two are at present the F and G Batteries of the H Brigade, and the other three are at present the F, G, and H Batteries of the D Brigade. The Horse Artillery will then consist of six brigades of five batteries each, making a total of 30 batteries—that is, of 180 guns. It has, since the year 1871, consisted of five brigades, in two of which there were eight batteries, and in the remaining three five batteries, making a total of 31 batteries, or 186 guns. It will be seen from this that, though there is for the future to be one brigade more than formerly, yet the total number of Horse Artillery guns will be diminished under the new arrangement from 186 to 180. This diminution will be effected by the reduction of the H Battery, B Brigade, which is to be broken up very shortly.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

(Times.)

We published on Thursday a letter from the honorary secretaries of the Society of Public Analysts, in which those gentlemen direct attention to some of the most important defects in Mr. Sclater-Booth's Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, and express their opinion that it would be almost entirely inoperative against the evils which it is professedly intended to prevent. They point out that no prosecution could succeed unless the vendor of the adulterated commodity could be proved to have a "knowledge" of the presence of the Adulteration charged; nor if he could show that its presence was in accordance with the usages of "trade;" nor if he could produce a warranty of the purity of the article from the wholesale dealer who supplied it. In the second case, as our correspondents fairly enough state, the prevalence of any particular Adulteration would be held to excuse it, however deleterious or dishonest it might be; and in the third, a very wide door is open for collusion between wholesale and retail dealers. It was admitted by Mr. Sclater-Booth, in the debate on the Second Reading, that the word "knowingly" had slipped into the Bill too often, and that it would have to be expunged; so that further observation on this part of the case is, perhaps, superfluous. The legal presumption of knowledge must be like the legal presumption of malice, or must at least extend as far as the supposition that a tradesman knows the nature of the substances in which he deals, and is able to judge of their quality and genuineness. On the second point referred to by our correspondents there is much more difficulty, because, while some of the usages of trade are simply nefarious, others, which it would be hard to distinguish from the former by any abstract definition, are the mere expression of the tastes and wants of the public. To take two contrasted examples, the addition of water to milk, which was until lately an almost universal practice, is now prohibited and generally condemned; the addition of water to spirit, on the other hand, can neither be prohibited, nor, within certain limits, condemned. All spirit is a mixture or combination of absolute alcohol with water; and as the alcohol by itself would not be marketable, the presence of water is a necessity. Here, therefore, all that can be done is to establish some standard of proportion, such as that which we have in "proof" spirit, and to require from vendors that they should declare the strength of what they sell. These two instances may serve to show how impossible it is to define Adulteration, or to do more than prohibit the sale of certain admixtures, or to require that certain-named commodities should be sold in a natural state. It is almost ludicrous to imagine what would be the effect upon the wine trade, for example, of any general definition of Adulteration, or of any general requirement that the constituents of a mixture should be specified upon the label attached to it. A bottle of cheap sherry might hardly afford space enough to enumerate all the ingredients which might enter into its composition; and any comprehensive enactment could hardly fail to be misused as an engine of personal annoyance, or to be applied in directions which were not contemplated by the Legislature.

The actual demand of the public is, we apprehend, that all persons, and especially all poor and comparatively illiterate persons, should have reasonable security for obtaining the chief necessaries of life in a state of such purity that they may really possess the nutritive or other properties with which they are credited by the purchasers. Poor people go to the expense of buying fine bread rather than "seconds" under the distinct belief that the former is more digestible and more nourishing than the latter. They are justly entitled to complain if the baker, by the use of alum or any other substance, palms off an artificial imitation of the fine bread for which they ask and pay; and, considering their frequent state of bondage to the keeper of the village shop, they are entitled to receive protection against such fraud at the hands of public officers. They think, and have a right to think, that they are not harmless; and they are entitled to complain if they receive a compound which produces an excitement widely different from that of alcoholic intoxication, and far more likely to lead to acts of violence. The benefits of 5 o'clock tea are as well known among people in a humble station as in the fashionable world, and physiologists tell us that tea is an agent which diminishes the waste of the body, and which thus supplements a deficient supply of food. Poor women, therefore, reasonably ask to have real tea sold to them, instead of a deleterious compound. When compared with such requirements as these, the claims of the buyers even of articles of general consumption like mustard and cocoa are comparatively unimportant; and it would, perhaps, be well if Parliament would complete a measure which should deal in the first place with the Adulteration of common necessaries, and which might leave other articles to be treated by the light of public experience. It would be a pernicious gain if the influence of law could bring the Adulteration of necessaries to be regarded no longer as an "usage of trade," but as a disgraceful offence; and there can be little doubt that such a change in the commercial way of looking at things would speedily tend to diminish Adulteration generally. For the wealthier classes, and in respect of commodities of which they are the chief consumers, it is not at present so necessary to legislate; because, as the Co-operative Stores bear witness, these classes are comparatively well able to protect themselves.

The essential provisions of a sound Adulteration Act would seem to be, therefore, that the quality of all important articles of food and drink should be carefully watched by local authorities, and that all departures from a reasonable standard of purity or quality should be punished with sufficient severity to neutralize the ordinary inducements to practise Adulteration. If the vendor pleaded mere ignorance, his plea ought not to save him, unless under some special extenuating circumstances; and if he pleaded that he had himself been deceived by the person from whom he purchased, his remedy should be in bringing that person before the Court which had heard his case, and having him punished if the evidence afforded ground for it. The moderate penalty, however, which would destroy the dishonest profit of the retail adulterator would be a comparatively small tax on the dishonest profit of the wholesale dealer, and to meet this difficulty it might be provided that the amount of the fines should bear some proportion to the quantity of adulterated goods which had been sold. For articles on the debatable ground between necessaries and luxuries, which are called, for the sake of brevity, by the name of some chief ingredient—such as mustard or cocoa—it would be sufficient to enact that a printed label should state clearly and legibly, the nature of the compound, and purchasers might then be left to take their own proceedings under the act if an appeal to an analyst showed that they had been deceived. In the case of wines, it might perhaps be practicable to call upon dealers to declare whether the liquid sold was pure wine, or wine to which spirit had been added, or a mixture of wine, or of wine and spirit, with artificial colouring and flavouring substances. In these cases, and also in the very important case of drugs, it would not be necessary to employ officials to examine into quality and to institute prosecutions; but purchasers should be expected to use vigilance, and should have a simple remedy if they were induced to buy by false representations. No prosecution, either public or private, should be commenced against a tradesman except on the certificate of a duly appointed public analyst, and the decision should carry with it all reasonable costs in every case. The Secretaries of the Society of Public Analysts assure us that the business of food analysis is daily becoming better understood; but, notwithstanding this, it would be judicious that the number of public analysts should at first be somewhat limited, and that their remuneration should be such as to place them in a position of independence. Lastly, as a precaution against sudden and unexpected developments of fraudulent ingenuity, it might be well to give power to the Privy Council, or to the Home Secretary, to issue interim orders by which new admixtures might be prohibited until the pleasure of Parliament could be made known.

A TIPPERARY TRIAL.

(Daily News.)

NENAGH, FEB. 24TH.

Tom and Pat Kennedy, carpenters by trade, and "boys" of Nenagh, were placed in the dock charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm on Cornelius or Con Ryan, also a "boy" of Nenagh, on the evening of the 14th December last. The Crown counsel called as his first witness Mr. Con Ryan himself, a burly young man, with a shock head, a frieze coat, and appearance indicating a close confraternity with "John Jameson." Mr. Con Ryan sat down in the witness chair, and affably responded to interrogations. On the night in question he was passing the house of the prisoners, when Pat Kennedy rushed out of the door, and hit him with something in his fist on the back of the poll twice and he staggered out into the road. This assault he believed to be in consequence of the fact that as he passed the house he shouted, "Here is Ryan for any one who wants him." It being suggested by the judge he thus "wheeled for Ryan," he denied at first that he knew the meaning of "wheeling;" but finally admitted the justice of his lordship's inference. When he staggered into the road in consequence of Pat Kennedy's blows on the poll, he did not fall; but Tom Kennedy came up and "stuck" him twice, first on the "grane," and afterwards on the hip. He did not know what was the instrument. He lost a lot of blood after he was stuck, lay in the road for awhile, and ultimately was confined by his injuries to the house for several weeks. Thus far Mr. Con Ryan's story was straight and cogent. But he was now to undergo cross-examination at the hands of Councillor C——The Councillor arose, smiled in response to a thrill of expectancy in the house, and then tackled Mr. Con Ryan, who did not seem quite happy in his chair.

Councillor——: Nenagh knows you well?

Mr. Con Ryan: Oh, bedad, it does.

Councillor——: How much had you drunk on the day of the assault?

Mr. Con Ryan: I couldn't exactly say.

Councillor——: Faith, and ye must!

Mr. Con Ryan: Well, thin, three and a half glasses of whisky since one o'clock.

Councillor——: Anything else?

Mr. Con Ryan: Sure, I had a pintav porther, and no more.

Councillor——: Anny other beer that wasn't porther

Mr. Con Ryan: I couldn't say for sure.

Councillor——: An did yesmoke on the top of that?

Mr. Con Ryan: Faith an' I did.

Councillor——: On yer oath, how often had ye walked by prisoner's house on that night.

Mr. Con Ryan: Several times.

Councillor——: An' always "wheeled" as ye passed.

Mr. Con Ryan: I b'lieve I did sor.

The Judge: Were you drunk or sober?

Mr. Con Ryan: Sure I wor very nearly drunk, me lord.

Councillor——: Had you quarrelled with a girl before this disturbance?

Mr. Con Ryan: Yes, an' she threw me single-handed.

Councillor——: Oh, faith, you hadn't a good hould on the ground in your condition, and were easily thrown.

The Judge (to Councillor——): Oh, you may take that for granted.

The Judge further elucidated from the witness that there had been a three years' feud between the parties, and that the present prisoners had once prosecuted Mr. Con Ryan for assault with the result that he suffered nine months' imprisonment.

The next witness for the prosecution was "a lump of a girl," by name Helen Taylor, daughter of Pat Gaynor, from whose house Mr. Con Ryan had gone forth to "wheel" before the Kennedys' door. She generally corroborated Mr. Ryan, Pat Kennedy had an "instrument" in his hand, but she did not know what it was. Con as he lay "wat bleeding out av his head." She had sworn no information until yesterday of her knowledge of the circumstances, but had kept it in her breast. She was just passing, and had stopped to see the fun. Pat Madden followed Miss Gaynor into the witness chair; his leading feature were the breadth of his brogue and the absence of stockings. He had seen Pat Kennedy strike Ryan, and "being a neighbouring boy" he had run for Pat Gaynor to come and "make peice." Councillor C—— tried to weaken his evidence by asking him whether he remembered that his father was bound over once to keep the peace to the prisoners; but the judge pertinently asked, "How is he responsible for his father's actions?"

Then Councillor C—— spoke for the defence in a style of oratory which may be described as eminently Irish. He claimed that this was the case of a desperate man who had received injuries when in a state of intoxication, he knew not from whom, determining that some one should suffer, and fixing on two men, to whom he had long been notoriously hostile. "Now you see," said the eloquent councillor, "what kyind of a fellow this Ryan is—an Ishmael, bedad; a fellow whose hand is against every man. Whin he emboibes a certain kyind of wather—sure ye all know the kyind of wather I mane—his recliction of the past is affected, he becomes desperate as to the present, and onscrupulous as to the future. He had emboibed an enormous dale of liquor. (Judge: "Only three glasses and a half.) In this state he thought to indulge in his former pranks of challenging and insulting these pris'ners. Before he wint, sure he had another row wid a gurl—no doubt assisted by other people, because a girl could not be expicted to tumble a fellow like him." As to Tom Kennedy, the defence was to be an alibi. As for Pat, he had never touched Ryan at all, and, indeed, had gone to the police and complained that Ryan had provoked him to a breach of the peace.

Maurice Flynn, a shaky and feeble gentleman in knee breeches, was the first witness for the defence. He had been sitting with ould Kennedy and his son Pat when Ryan came "wheeling" to the door. Tom Kennedy was not there at all—at all. Ould Kennedy had axed him, for the love of God, to go and put that fellow from the dure. Con Ryan was "betwixt and betune"—he was not too drunk. Sure a drunk man would not be able no make the use of his limbs he did." Mr. Flynn never saw Tom Kennedy "good or bad." Con Ryan had aimed a kick at him, and he had run away with all speed. In reply to the Judge, witness commented on his description of Con Ryan's state had been—"Just as a gentleman should be after dinner, as they say in Galway," Mr. Flynn observed that he "never broke a man's head nor yet a woman's;" and, getting garrulous, had to be told to stand down. Patrick Kennedy, sen., the father of the prisoners, was the next witness for the defence. Patrick stated that his son Tom was not in the house at all, but in the carpenter's shop opposite, working at his trade—"a scores wid edge tools; who ever heard av a carpenther workin' widout thim?" He testified to Con Ryan's "wheeling" and general provocation, and swore that his son Pat had never assaulted, to his knowledge, the said Ryan.

The Crown counsel, in his speech for the prosecution, made a leading point of the admission of Kennedy, sen., that his son Tom was working in the carpenter's shop "opposite" with edge tools, and then the judge proceeded to sum up. He charged strongly against the prisoners, alleging that although Ryan was a person of no repute at all, and had given any amount of provocation, all that was of no avail in the scales against the Kennedys' resort to stabling. Some of Baron Dowse's remarks were of deep general interest. He would add a definition of "wheeling" which may interest a future lexicographer. "Wheeling," said he, "is one of those challenges which is given by this energetic population to express their own anxiety for a free fight, and their desire that some one, no matter who, will engage in combat against them." He further observed that there was nobody in the country who did not know the meaning of the term, and that no man could come into the county on ever so short a visit without having reason to remember its meaning for the term of his natural life. These assault cases, the continued, were illustrations of the fact that Tipperary had not yet seen its way to the understanding that a people living under civilization necessarily ceded the savage right of self-defence—a sacred right amid barbarism—to the powers which concerned themselves with the preservation of the public peace. This fact, he said, was not yet recognised in Tipperary, and it was his duty to enforce it. The jury retired and before luncheon time brought in a verdict of "guilty" against the unfortunate Kennedys to the intense delight of all "the boys of the Ryans."

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